HOLLEGOUS LEURING AN HUNDELBURGEL E SE besu sew not and 01-9881 to refine with mit mous Archic explorer. Rupert's Land, also lived for a time at the Rev. Dr. David Anderson, first Bishop of ning the Franklin Relief Expedition, the Hi explorer, who lived at the Fort while plan-Among these was Or John Ree, the Arctic nasnou una un ceurint una Lou won un record the episode.

seam Buryoon sdoon au mon sook of paul American Invasion did not occur, but the be stationed at the Fort. The anticipated or bringing mon bearing you no manufact seemed imminent, a detachment of the oun war between Britain and the United States during the Oregon boundary crisis, when nainstream of nistorical events, in 1040, pected occurrences which thrust it into the

Park

Lower Fort Garry National Historic

into the story of Canada's miniary, social, beyond the range of the merely commercial LOWer For Garry a associations go rai

fields outside the walts. Hudson's Bay Company grew crops in the an road comprex, and me amproyees or me ery, sawmill, and flour-mill were located in furs, to Indians, Metis, and whites. A brew-TOT OUR TIERS TOT HIDD 'DIDS STAM SOUTH HE From 1831 until the Fort was closed in 1911 riety of activities, commercial, agricultural,

For a period of eighty years a wide vahistory of the West and of Canada. much that is exciting and important in the status which Simpson had hoped for, it saw Although the Lower Fort never attained the Saguragua di sas into tus cutà or annunbastural place for the growth of commerce. SUG ING INUCTION OF THE TIVETS WAS THE RAof the Opper For was too mining established. Hed River Colony, However, me semement

replace the Upper Fort as the centre of the Simpson hoped that his new fort would

work on Lower Fort Garry (also called the Lower Fort or Stone Fort) began in 1831. The Fort was finished in 1847 with the com-oletion of the wall surrounding the buildings stream from the Upper Fort was chosen, and on higher ground. A location 19 miles down-1826. Governor (later Sir) George Simpson ui bindoni ta babanan tiarayas saw tinad Deputy Governor or the mudson's bay Comry, which was named after Nicholas Garry, This fort, the original, or Upper, Fort Gar-ry, which was pamed after Nicholas Garry.

to sinemqife as a depot for shipments of a fort near the site of Fort Rouge as a tradand a raor in one chorger on in thronous en Hudson s Bay Company began to 1821 it built and Assimiboine Rivers. Around 1800, the rounded Fort Rouge at the Forks of the Hed rendrye, in the name of the Forks of the Ber the fur trade as early as 1738, when La Ve-











Dennis and some of the settlers opposed to the provisional government of Louis Riel. Riel himself, with a number of his followers. made a surprise visit to the Fort in an unsuccessful search for his chief political

Later in the year 1870, the Fort was oc cupied by the 2nd Battalion, Quebec Rifles, part of the Red River Expeditionary Force sent west to suppress the Red River Rebellion. Six companies were garrisoned at

In 1871 the Fort was the scene of the signing of Indian Treaty Number One, between the Government of Canada and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes, an event which set the pattern for the other treaties which nermitted the neaceful settlement of the Canadian West. Over a thousand Indians gathered outside the west wall of the Fort, sioner, Wemyss Simpson.

In the winter of 1873-74 the newly formed North-West Mounted Police (now the SCHO) received its first training at the Lower Fort. The raw recruits learning to ride were refrozen ground. However, by June 1874 the NWMP was ready to set out on its historic ride to the far West, a journey which brought to the country the first law and order it

During the 1860's and 1870's, the importance of the Fort as a trading centre declined, and agriculture became paramount Barley and wheat were grown in the fields were raised in the Fort gardens, and meat was pickled in barrels - all for sale or export to the Company's more distant posts. Such industries as boat-building, sawing, limeburning, iron-working, and brewing flourwas done in buildings, no longer standing, which were located at the mouth of the creek to the south of the Fort.

With the advent of new methods of provisioning and transportation, the importance of these ventures declined, and the Fort was used for a number of years as a summer residence by the Commissioners of the Company, who moved out from Winnipeg with their families

In 1913 the Fort was leased to a group of Winnipeg business and professional men and was used as a golf and social club

In 1951 Lower Fort Garry was given to the nation by the Hudson's Bay Company and declared a National Historic Park by the government. The present work of restora tion and reconstruction was started in 1964.

## The Buildings of the Fort

1. The Big House. This was begun in 1831 and completed the next year as a residence for George Simpson, Governor of Rupert's Land. It has been restored to the period of 1852, at which time it was occupied by Governor Eden Colville and his wife Anne. It was this building which served as an Officers'

2. The fur loft building. This contained a retail sales shop on the ground floor. On the second and third floors was storage space press used by the Hudson's Bay Company Company may be seen on the walls of the

summer house for the children of the Company's Commissioner.

5. The south-east bastion. This was origi-

6. The main or front gate. On the gate pillars are carved the names of some of the soldiers of the Red River Expedition par-

Company powder-magazine.

8. The penitentiary building. Originally a storehouse, it was used from 1871 to 1877 as the Manitoba provincial penitentiary, and pround level

9. This wooden building, built in 1885, was used as an office by Dr. James Young, the

10. The north-west hastion. This was the building and at the rear of the Big House. 11. This building was originally a residence was used as a stable by the North-West

Mounted Police during their stay at the Fort. 12. The engineer's cottage. Built in the 1840's, it was occupied for a number of

13. The Fraser House. This building was originally constructed by James Fraser around 1835. Born in Scotland, Fraser came to the Red River Seltlement in 1815 to work site from its original location in West Kildo-

Red River Settlement period.

nally the Fort's ice-house; it now houses



## National Historic Parks & Sites

- Dawson City, (Yukon Territory) Centre of the Klondike Gold Rush. Palace Grand Theatre and riverboat S.S. Keno preserved as national historic sites.
- 2 Fort Rodd Hill, (British Columbia) Nineteenth century British coastal fortification with historic Fisgard Lighthouse nearby.
- 3 Vancouver, (British Columbia) The schooner, St. Roch, first vessel to navigate the Northwest Passage from West to East; built in 1928 for the R.C.M.P.'s Arclic patrol service; exhibited at the Vancouver Maritime Museum.
- 4 Fort Langley, (British Columbia) A partial reconstruction of palisaded Hudson's Bay Company post of 1850's.
- 5 Fort Battleford, (Saskatchewan) North West Mounted Police Post built in 1876 In the territory of the Cree Indians. Original buildings house interesting museum collection and are surrounded by a log stockade.
- Batoche Rectory, (Saskatchewan) Headquarters of the Metls during the North West Rebellion of 1885 at Duck Lake.
- 7 Fort Prince of Wales, (Manitoba) The most north erly fartress on the North American continent built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1733-1771. Opposite Churchill.
- (a) Lower Fort Garry, (Maniloba) Stone fort built by the Hudson's Bay Company botween 1831-1839. Located on west bank of Red River about 20 miles north of Winnipeg.
- norm of winnings.

  Fort Malden, (Ontario) At Amherstburg, museum buildings, and earthworks of defence post first but in 1797-1799, destroyed by the Americans, 1913, rebuilt 1819-1823.
- in 1797-1799, destroyed by the Americans, 1813, rebuilt 1819-1823.

  10 Woodside, (Ontario) At Kitchener, the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, tenth prime minister of Canada.
- prime diminister of Carada.

  1 "Navy-Hall", (Ontario) At Niagara-on-the-Lake, built in 1917 as commissariat store. Located on site of earlier naval compound, built 1775-1778; hence the traditional name "Navy Hall".

- 12 Fort George (Ontario) At Niagara-on-the-Lake, main fortification built 1797-1801; reconstructed 1937-1940 by Niagara Parks Commission; declared National Historic Park, 1969.
- 13 Quaenston Heights, (Ontario) Site of major American invasion, critical battle and American defeat during War of 1812. Monument to Major-General Issac Brock killed during the repulse.
- 14 Bellevue House, (Ontario) At Kingston, home of the first prime minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald.
- 15 Fort Wellington, (Ontario) At Prescott, defence post built between 1812-1814, with blockhouse dating from 1839, and museum.
- 16 Coteau-du-Lac, (Québec) Late 18th-century British military post and site of first canal on the St. Lawrence River at Coteau-du-Lac.
- 17 Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Birthplace, (Québec) House at St. Lin des Leurentides where Canada's seventh prime minister was probably born.
- 18 Fort Chambly, (Québec) Fort lirst built by French in 1665 was destroyed by lire and rebuilt between 1709-1711. It was accupied by the Americans and British. At Chambly, about 19 miles southeast of Montreal.
- 19 Fort Lennox, (Québec) On Ife-aux-Noix in the Richelleu River near St. Jean, an Island fort, Irrst built by the French in 1759, rebuilt by the Pfelbh, 1776-1782. The present fort delse from 1819-1829.
- 20 St. Andrews Blockhouse, (New Brunswick) At St. Andrews, only remaining defence-work of a series of blockhouses and batteries built by civilians against American privateers.
- 21 Carleton Mariello Tower, (New Brunswick) At Saint John, built during War of 1812. With the addition of a concrete superstructure, Tower become peri of city's war defensive fire control center during World War II.
- 22 Fort Beauséjour, (New Brunswick) Site of major French fort in area, 1759-1755; captured by the British in 1755; defended against the Americans in 1776. Near Sackville.
- 23 Fort Gaspereau, (New Brunswick) Near Port Eigin on Bale Verte, square palliseds with blockhouse at each corner, built by French in 1750 to defend Acadia (New Brunswick); burnt by British in 1755. Remains of parade square and ditch may be seen.
- 24 Port Royal, (Nova Scotia) Restoration of "Hebitation" or first fort built in 1605 by Champlain, DeMonts and Poutrincourt.
- 25 Fort Anne, (Nova Scotle) At Annapolls Royal, well-preserved earthworks of fort built by the French, 1695-1708, and enlarged by the British, 1710-1759. The museum building is a reconstruction of the Officer's Quarters built in 1797.

- Grand Pré, (Nova Scotla) Evangeline Chapet and museum stand near the village where the principal events in the expulsion of the Acadians took place.
- 27 Halifax Citadel, (Nova Scotle) Nineteenth-century stone fortress, one of the largest in North America, contains three specious museums relating to Canada's noval, military and provincial history.

  18 Prince of Wales Martello Tower, (Nova Scotle) At Point Pleasant Park, Hallas, built by Gittleh.
- Prince of Wales Martello Tower, (Nova Scolia) At Point Pleasant Park, Halliax, built by British between 1796-1793. Modified in 1852 to provide, powder magazine, armament, lour machicolation galieries and paraget at roof level. Tower is lest year to the provide of the provide
- 29 York Redoubt, (Nova Scotla) Begun In 1733 by the British to defend the port of Hallfux, it had a battery of eight 24-pointed gruns. Remains of loundations for 30-loot stone martello tower and other defence-works built since 1739 may be seen. Most structures date from the 1880's when defences were modernized.
- 30 Fortress of Louisbourg, (Nova Scotla) The French outpost on the Atlantic coast built after 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. In 1720 work begen on the detences and a sizeable town was built within its walts. Restoration of buildings and some massive defences reconstructed to the 18th-century period. About 28 miles south of Sydney.
- 31 Alexander Greham Bell Museum, (Nove Scotia) A large museum of original design at Baddock contains extensive collection of reflics of experi ments in many scientific fields by Bell and his
- 32 Fort Amhorst, (Prince Edward Island) At Rocky. Point ecross the harbour from Charlottelown, site of Port La Joye, French sottlement of 1720, captured by the British in 1758. Earthworks of British fort built there still visible.
- 33 Castle Hill, (Newfoundland) Ruins of harbour fortifications begun by the French at Placentia
- 34 Signal Hill, (Newfoundland) Rocky headland at antrance to St. John's harbour. Site of numerous early fortilications and the last battle during the Seven Years! War in North America. Includes John Cabot Memortal Tower.



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